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The Dallas Express

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IN AMERICA."

Founded by W. E. King.

The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea.—Fred Douglas.

A CONSERVATIVE, YET FEARLESS
CHAMPION OF JUSTICE.

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1920 A YEAR OF PROMISE FOR THE NEGRO

HEAD BELL MAN OF THE ADOLPHUS HOTEL KILLED

Death a Mystery For Forty-eight
Hours. White Boy Confesses to
The Slaying

Edward Garland, the well known head bell man of the Adolphus hotel was murdered last Saturday night on the ninth floor of the hotel.

Garland was found lying on the floor face down near the entrance to the elevator hall. A knife wound in the center of the breast resulted in the death.

Garland was 23 years of age, and married. He had gone to the ninth floor a few minutes before he was discovered in a dying condition by Night Watchman Percy Olmstead in response to the call of one of the elevator boys that two small white boys were ringing the elevator bell.

Olmstead stated that he found Garland lying on his face to a pool of blood. So far as the police were able to learn, Garland never spoke a word to any one after he was heard remonstrating with the two white boys, who appeared to be about 12 years of age.

No clue to the identity of the two boys was discovered and nothing at that time was learned as to where they went after they were seen talking to Garland at the elevator door. Mannie Harbert, elevator operator, described them as being dressed in khaki clothes with aviator head guards.

Harbert stated to the police that he had taken Garland to the ninth floor in his elevator when the boys persisted in ringing the elevator bell. He stated that when Garland stepped from the elevator he heard Garland saying to the boys: "I will show you the service elevator."

The party or parties who killed Garland left no clue behind. The knife with which the deed was committed has not been located. Several theories have been advanced, but none of them have led to any definite information.

The boys told Harbert that they had come to the ninth floor to deliver a package. The records of the hotel do not show where any packages have been delivered to the floor

within the past 24 hours.

So far as could be learned, Garland had no enemies who would desire his death. His reputation at the hotel was first-class among the officials of the hotel. He was a trusted employee, being made head bellboy some months ago.

A confession made on Monday by Eddie Stokes, fifteen years old, employed as a delivery boy for the Marvin Drug company, cleared up the mystery surrounding the killing.

"He jerked me by my sore arm and hit me in the jaw. I pulled my knife and stabbed him once," Stokes said to the officers.

Bennie Rickers, fourteen years old, who was with Stokes at the time, tells practically the same story.

"Bennie and me went to the hotel to deliver a package of medicine. We went up on the passenger elevator and delivered the medicine to a man in room 919. We went back to the elevator and rang the bell. The Negro running the elevator wouldn't stop for us and we kept ringing the bell."

"They kept on passing up until finally a Negro got out of the elevator and told us to 'get away from there and quit ringing that bell.' We told him we came up that way and wanted to get down. He grabbed Bennie by the arm and shoved him. He then grabbed me by my sore arm, and when I jerked away he hit me in the jaw, knocking me against the wall. He rushed at me again and I pulled my knife. I stabbed him one time."

"He leaned back against the wall and said, 'Go on, now, and let me alone. I'm cut.'"

Garland has been, since his coming to Dallas as a youth well liked and much respected by a host of friends. He was modest, hard working, quiet and amiable and his death is keenly felt and much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

His body was shipped Tuesday morning to Denison, Texas, his former home for burial.

He leaves a wife, two brothers and two sisters and a large number of relatives.

INTENSIVE TRAINING OF TEACHERS NEEDED

WILL DO MORE FOR ADVANCEMENT BY EDUCATION OF MASSES

(Associated Negro Press)

New York, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Probably the most promising of all the solutions recently advanced for the racial problem in the United States is that looking toward the more extensive and intensive education of colored school teachers for colored children.

Education is, of course, the basis for all progress in civilization. And, equally, of course, the character of the teachers determines the character of the education. Do you know, however, that more than half of the colored teachers in Southern public schools have an education of less than the equivalent of six elementary grades? The majority of these are paid \$22.48 per month, or an average of \$80.92 for the school year of four months!

And yet intelligent and high-spirited Negro girls, convinced that their first duty to their race is to raise the standards of education, are yearly seeking adequate training as teachers, only to find that the few training schools are overcrowded and unable to accommodate them and at best, give inadequate training. At least three colleges—Atlanta, Howard and Fisk—are prepared to take "teachers' college" work. Of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., the second largest university in the world for colored men and women—President Fayette Avery McKensie said recently: "The continued heavy registration of young women has been almost surprising. Annual the number of applications of Negro girls to Fisk is far in excess of the ability of the university to provide for them."

Students of our racial problem are unanimous in paying tribute to the services of these college trained Negro girls in raising the standards of their race. They have gone out from the colleges to every corner of the South, most of them as teachers; some as school supervisors, some as nurses. In the home economics field, in welfare work, in spreading a knowledge of hygiene and child-care and the desire for better home conditions, the work of these women has been beyond compare. In the case of Fisk University, for example, fully half of the 1,500 graduates and 4,000 former students are teaching and have under their direction and influence no fewer than 80,000 of the colored children of the South.

Fortunately the greater part of the South is now recognizing the value of these services, and is beginning to provide adequate training school facilities for its Negro educational institutions and organizations are whole heartedly co-operating notably Fisk University, itself, which this week launches its \$2,000,000 campaign, part of the object of which is to build a model teaching training school on the college grounds.

(Associated Negro Press)

New York, Jan. 1.—Rev. Dr. Priestly Chamber, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Africa and formerly president of the College of West Africa at Monrovia, Liberia died from pneumonia, December 24th, at his temporary residence, 23 Webster Place, South Orange, N. J. He had been ill a week.

Dr. Chamber was born at Somers, La., on August 9th, 1865, the son of Perry and Elizabeth Chamber, both of whom had been slaves until freed during the civil war. His parents died in his early childhood, and he was adopted by his pastor, the Rev. Stephen Priestly, who had him educated at New Orleans College, and at German Theological Seminary, Atlanta. Later he pursued post-graduate courses at Union Theological Seminary, Columbia University and the University of Chicago. He was professor of mathematics at New Orleans College in 1889-'93, and pastor of Methodist Churches at Germantown, Pa., in 1895, and Orange, N. J., in 1896.

In 1897, he went to Liberia to become president of the College of West Africa, and filled that post for ten years, during the last five years being Vice-Consul General of the United States in Liberia. He returned to this country in 1908, and for the next eight years was president of the Central Alabama Institute at Birmingham, Ala. In 1916, he was elected Bishop of Africa by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met that year at Saratoga Springs, and there after made his home again at Monrovia. He was a delegate to the Methodist General Conference of 1914 and 1912, and to the World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh in 1910, and was a member of the African Society, the Freedman's Aid In-stitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Southern Sociological Congress.

He was the author of "Missionary Story Sketches," published in 1905, and ranked among the foremost pulpit crators of his church. He was married in 1895 to Miss Mary A. R. Weather of Woodville, Miss., who survives him.

"He came to the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Chamber, last Spring to attend the centennial exposition of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbus, Ohio, and took an active part in the great 'Century drive' for a fund of many millions for a five years' world-wide campaign. He remained here to attend to annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, but was taken ill just before its opening session.

Funeral services for Bishop Chamber were held at 11 o'clock, Dec. 24th, in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Rickerly Street, South Orange. Interment took place at the cemetery.

CALIFORNIA GIRL HEADS GLASS WHITE PUPILS OPPOSE HER GRADUATION WITH HONORS.

REFUSE TO SIT ON PLATFORM
WITH HER AT GRADUATION

Defended By School Head.

(Special to the Dallas Express).
Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 1.—A young colored woman who like Abou Ben Adhem, "led the rest," is the storm center around which the Board of Trustees, the teachers and the pupils of the California Imperial county, high school, are revolving.

The colored pupil ranks highest in educational attainments among the 105 students and the white girl scholars have refused absolutely to sit on the same platform with her at the coming graduation exercises.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Will C. Wood has received a letter from the Board of Trustees of the school in which it is stated that these same white students have set with the colored student for four years without objection. The opinion is expressed that the whole affair resolves itself into a matter of jealousy at the progress of the colored pupil.

Separate Schools.
The El Centro schools are cited as having some bearing on the matter as in that Imperial county city separate grammar schools have been established for the white and the colored races.

The high school problem as regards colored students never reaches El Centro, it is stated in the letter, as it is the plan to "discharge" colored students in that particular high school.

The intimation is made that the problem has been imported to California by cotton growers from the Southern States who will not allow their children to attend the same schools as Negroes.

John H. Wood, Jr., deputy superintendent of public instruction, has sent the following reply to the Board of Trustees:

"We have your letter relative to graduation of pupils from your high school. Permit me to state in reply, that the State of California taxes all people alike without reference to color or

(Continued on page 8.)

BISHOP OF LIBERIA DEAD

WAS ONLY NEGRO M. C.
BISHOP IN DENOMINATION.

(Associated Negro Press)

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BOSTON NEGRO INVENTS DEEP SEA DIVING SUIT

BROKE WORLDS RECORD ATTEST.
WILL MAKE RECOVERY OF
PROPERTY POSSIBLE.

Fortune Awaits Inventor

Boston, Mass., Jan. 1.—A new world's record for deep sea diving was made Monday afternoon, 15 miles east of the Graves Light, when John F. Turner of Philadelphia, a diver of international reputation, reached a depth of 360 feet under water.

This feat is astounding, because it means that Turner descended from a height higher than Bunker Hill monument or the Pilgrim shaft at Provincetown, which are 220 and 254 feet high, respectively.

The only thing comparable to it would be a parachute drop from the windows of the Boston Custom House, just below the face of the clock, about 360 feet above the ground.

Doubles Depth Limit.
A diver can now go more than twice as far down into the sea as the most expert could previously go with the aid of the old-fashioned diving suit of rubber.

A new diving suit of armor has made all possible, the invention of Charles H. Jackson, a colored mechanic, who lives at 12 Albion street, Boston. It was in testing this new suit, made entirely of brass, that Turner accomplished his memorable feat on Monday.

This new invention is expected to give a great impetus to the search for sunken treasure, because it relieves the diver of the tremendous pressure of the water against his body at low depths and enables him to go with comparative safety into great stretches of the ocean bottom where it is impossible to penetrate with the ordinary diving suit of rubber.

The first use to which this new invention will be put will be the recovery of property.

(Continued on page 8.)

SOUTH CAROLINA BIRTH RATE DECREASES, DUE TO MIGRATION

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 1.—Negro births in South Carolina during the first ten months of 1919 show a decrease of 2,064 as compared with same period of time for 1918, according to the annual report of the bureau of vital statistics, now being made up. White births show an increase of 219 over the figures for 1918.

The decrease in the Negro birth rate is accounted for by C. W. Miller, chief clerk of the Vital Statistics Bureau, on the theory "that large numbers of Negroes have left the state in the past two years, and when the Census for 1920 is taken it will be found that the Negro population has been largely over-estimated."

The Negro migration from South Carolina to North and Central Western cities in the early part of the year was widely commented upon, but as they left as a rule in small numbers, the extent of the movement may not have been fully realized. The decrease in the number of births in a single year of more than 2,000 caused much comment at the health office.

The Negro births for 1918, totaled 17,527. The total for 1919 was 15,463. The white births for the same two years were 14,793 and 15,012 respectively.

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NEW SPIRIT OF AMERICANISM AND JUSTICE BEING SHOWN IN MANY WAYS

Political Forecast is Bright. One
Million Prospective Negro Voters.

(Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1.—The final survey for 1919, as arranged by The Associated Negro Press, discloses the fact that the year was the greatest in history in material achievements and economic progress. This is true despite the fact that race tension has been at its highest state, and the many outbursts of feeling in various sections of the country.

These outbursts, though ever deplorable, have served to focus the attention of the nation, in a serious way on matters that have either been ignored, regarded with indifference or ridiculed by the majority of whites.

The year has been remarkable for the establishment of large business enterprises of a co-operative nature in northern cities. Never has there been such a showing in this respect, the investments been so large, and the co-operation of the people more enthusiastic. Despite the fact that there have been some failures, because of un sound business methods, the confidence of the people has not been shaken, and they are as ready with their dollars as ever, accepting the failures with amazing philosophy. Another feature of the economic progress has been the class of business enterprises established. The people have entered new fields of activity, long ignored, and are meeting with success. Among them are such enterprises as department stores, shoe stores, groceries, meat markets, insurance, banking, manufacturing and transportation.

Real estate investments and building construction for and among colored people for the entire country, approaches \$1,000,000,000, according to the best information. This itself is remarkable.

Agencies for Uplift

The national agencies for uplift among the colored people of the United States have increased in financial strength and influence more than ever before. Among the strongest of these agencies are the following: Churches, Schools, The National Urban League, The National Negro Business League, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, War Community Work, National Equal Rights League, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association, The Lincoln League. These organizations cover every phase of the problems of the entire group, and their work is carried on with commendable efficiency and ever increasing support of the people at large. The work of these various organizations attracts not only the people of the group, but for 1919 especially the leading forces among the whites have given serious consideration to their progress, and helpful co-operation has been a substantial result. The results have been a more intelligent

understanding, and a more widespread interest in the problems of adjustment.

Prospects for 1920

The prospects for larger achievements and better understanding in 1920 are very flattering and encouraging. The people of our group are fortunate in getting a large number of spokesmen, of both races, who are resolved to distribute even handed justice, and who get the most respectful consideration from all sources.

The spirit of Americanism is manifesting itself in deeds of justice and acts of human brotherhood. The economic value, as well as the unswerving Americanism of our group are being more generally and thoroughly appreciated and awarded for their true value to the cause of progress and domestic peace, plenty and happiness.

Political Activity

The political activity of the colored people promises to excel in 1920 anything ever before seen since the enfranchisement of the Race. As with the whites, the majority of the voters of the Race are between twenty-one and forty-five. Of that number, 400,000 have been in the service of the nation during the war, and over 1,000,000 were registered as being of serviceable age. This vast army of vigorous Americans has a "new birth of freedom," freedom of mind, as well as freedom from the clutches of political tyranny. Potentially, they are, for the most part, Republicans, but they are resolved not to remain Republicans without a just and practical cause. They are not much inclined to the practice and policy of the Democratic party, particularly in the South, but they have listened to its appeals in many sections of the north, in limited numbers, and many have accepted the faith of the Socialists. Deep concern is manifested in the platform and policies of the latter, particularly among the colored citizens to rid the thought of the people from the stigma that "money will buy votes." Such an insinuation has been grossly exaggerated, and perhaps is no more applicable to one race than the other but it has had an uneasy effect. The entrance of women into politics opens a field of action promising to be as delicate as it will be interesting.

Upon the whole, the colored people of America, should accomplish more for themselves in 1920, than in any previous five years of our existence in this country. The airplanes are all set for the fight; it simply is a case of rising to the heights.

(Associated Negro Press.)

New York, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The Socialist Party is planning to carry on extensive agitation among Negroes, according to an announcement made by the National Executive Committee of that Organization now in session here.

The committee, which meeting daily at the People's House, No. 7 E. 15th Street, refused to give any information whatever to the "capitalist" press on the ground that its Chairman, James O'Neal was misquoted by one paper.

Announcement of the intention to conduct an agitation Negroes was made in the Call, the Socialist organ. It comes at the time that I. W. W., is taking steps in that direction, with the special plea to Negroes that the "One Big Union" is the only organization that has no color line. The Socialist Party some years ago took action to expel Syndicates and other believers in violence, but has shown remarkable sympathy for the I. W. W. recently.

The agitation of the Socialists among Negroes probably will be directed especially toward the Middle West. For sometime, active Socialist propaganda in the Harlem Negro Colon has been carried on.

TUSKEGEE HEAD SPEAKS TO SOUTH- ERN GOVERNORS

(Associated Negro Press).
Savannah, Ga., Jan. 1.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, spoke here before the House of Southern Governors in their Executive Session, when they took up the matter of Race Relations. Dr. Moton was present at the invitation of Governor Hugh M. Dorsey and he was one of the representatives of the Southern Sociological Congress.

In his address, Dr. Moton strongly denounced mob violence, lynching and all forms of lawlessness in which colored people were the sufferers. He referred to Jim Crow cars, elating some of his own experience in traveling and strongly urged that some effort should be made to improve traveling accommodations for the colored people.

He referred also to the "migration" of colored people stating that it was his observation and his belief that there was more unrest among the colored people at present than ever before and this he felt was due to the lynching and other forms of lawlessness. "White People," he said, "make the laws, interpret the laws and execute the laws and there is no danger of likelihood that any criminal colored man will escape punishment that he might deserve, when once he is carried into court."

Among the prominent white people present at the Conference were Gov. Dorsey, Governor Cooper of South Carolina, Governor Roberts of Tennessee, Governor Bickett of North Carolina, Dr. J. E. McCulloch, Secretary of the Southern Sociological Congress and Mr. W. Woods white of Atlanta.

Among the prominent colored people present were Dr. R. R. Wright of Savannah; Mr. B. F. Huie of Orangeburg, South Carolina; Dr. W. M. Reddick of America; Warren Logan and A. L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute.

MISS BLACKWELL FIRST NEGRO WOMAN TO BE APPOINTED IN MASS.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 1.—In the State of Massachusetts women were first permitted to enter the three great professions of medicine, law and the ministry, as well as many other lines of professional and business life.

Among the young business and professional women of Boston, and New England who have come to the front is Miss Vitoria Blackwell, stenographer and advertising specialist, who has had the honor to be appointed a notary public by Governor Calvin Coolidge.

Miss Blackwell, as far as known, is the first young woman of the Negro race to receive such an appointment in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She is a graduate of the Centre High School, '03, Norwalk, Conn., and Bryant and Stratton Commercial College, '06, Boston, Mass.

Miss Blackwell, whose education was acquired wholly by personal effort, private study and contact with the business world, stands today in the forefront of representative colored American women because she has by energy and clear-sighted business capacity succeeded in building up a large and profitable business in the field of stenography and typewriting among many of the best firms in Greater Boston. She merits special commendation for her success in a field where she is the first of her race in Boston to establish a public service and win recognition by strict attention to the fundamental principles which constitute a sound business.

The Morris Plan Bank offers wonderful opportunities for buying Treasury Certificates at easy rates. It means consistent accumulation. Try it.

SHERIFF PROMISES INVESTIGATION OF WEST VA. LYNCHING.

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 1.—Thorough investigation of the lynching of Edward Whitfield and Earl Whitney, who were taken from deputy sheriffs and shot to death Monday afternoon, was promised by Frank P. Hurst, sheriff of Logan county.

The bodies of the men were thrown into the Gauley river, a few moments after the shooting. That of Whitfield was recovered by deputy sheriffs but searchers had been unable to find Whitney's body. Whitfield's body was pierced by more than 50 bullet wounds, according to county officers.

The lynching of the two men followed their alleged murder of J. Meek, construction foreman for the Island Creek Coal Co., at Monticor, Sunday night. County officials said the men had lured Meek, against whom they had an old grudge, into a store and pool room operated by Whitney and shot him to death.

The text of the Governor's telegram reads:

"I am greatly distressed that this state should be recorded as having a double lynching done in Logan county. It is passing strange, that with the reputed number of deputy sheriffs in your county, prisoners in the hands of the officers of the law cannot be protected from violence. I respectfully request you to immediately secure a special term of court, with grand jury, to investigate the matter and indict and try parties implicated."

Pay Your Poll Tax Now. January 31st, 1920, Is The Last Day